THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For three months,	$3 50
For six months,	$5 00
For twelve months,	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4			7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Poetry.

For the Press.

Beggar Ned.

BY LEON.

As I strolled last night by moonlight
Through the woodland grey and old,
And was studying deep the moral
Which the dying leaves unfold,
I met beggar Ned of the city,
Who was shivering with the cold.

"Why, Ned!" I exclaimed, "you had better
Return to your fireside;
You are cold, and your tattered garments
Your body do scarcely hide;"
"It is so," said he, "but what care I,
Who am courting Death for a bride?"

"I'm a by-word for the children,
And jest for every boor,
And they call me crazy and foolish,
As I wander from door to door:
But let them mock, I'll soon be dead
And trouble them no more."

And this morning the bell was tolling
The herald that some one was dead,
And in answer to my question,
They told me 'twas beggar Ned—
He was found in the church-yard, pulseless and cold,
By the grave where his wife was laid.

What a strange, strange world we live in,
And what strange, strange sights we see;
Here the rich at the poor are scoffing,
While the poor bend the servile knee.
What avails it all in the hour of death?
Can the proud more than ashes be?

Raleigh, Feb, 1863.

Loss of both Sides.—The New York Commercial and Advertiser gives the following figures in reference to the loss sustained by both armies in 1862. While we give it as information, we would remark that the statements must be received with many grains of allowance:

Our tables of engagements during the year 1862, give an aggregate rebel loss of 9,094 killed, 17,601 wounded, 29,822 prisoners. Added to this is 40,822 reported losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, which makes a grand total of 98,209. The aggregate Federal loss during the same period is 12,408 killed, 55,420 wounded, and 38, 221 prisoners. Added to this is 770 reported losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, making a grand total of 105,819.

It must be remembered, however, that these are by no means official figures—indeed, there are very few, comparatively, official reports of losses. The battle of Fort Craig, Texas, and Valverde, undoubtedly resulted in a rebel loss of at least 8,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss in the first battle must have been at least 2,000.

The losses of Pope in his disastrous campaign in Virginia must have exceeded 20,000, while the rebels accept with a loss not exceeding 8,000. At Perryville, Ky., the enemy probably lost 5,000. The battles in Arkansas have doubtless resulted in a rebel loss of 20,000, while the Union losses have not exceeded 6,000. This increases the grand total of rebel losses to 160,161, and that of the Union losses to 132,619. This is exclusive of deaths by disease in either army which must reach a very large figure.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. Mr. Conrad on the Freedom of the Press.

We have already given our views concerning the utterance of one Conrad from La., in the Confederate Congress, concerning the services of the press in the present war, the conscripting of editors, &c. The following fleh at the Honorable gentleman is from the Chattanooga Rebel:

In a recent discussion of the Exemption Bill in Congress, it appears that the Hon. Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana indulged in a wholesale and venomous onslaught upon the Press of the South. Alluding to the journals of the Confederacy, he boldly pronounced it as his opinion, that they had done more harm than good to the common cause of our independence, and he therefore insisted that all editors should be harnessed by the Conscript officers and placed in positions where they could be of some use to the country. To the fear that some one would doubt the sincerity of his utterances, he said this would be the opinion he would give even if he were put upon his oath Personally we have no objection to offer to Mr. Conrad's proposition. And while he is for a general "harnessing" of the august brethren of the quill, we would suggest the present, as the fittest opportunity, while the representatives of the Press are in Convention at Augusta The "harnessing" officer will be able to catch them "all in a huddle." You are perfectly right, Honorable Mr. Conrad. It is full time the editors were "harnessed" and the press of the free South was muzzled and the busy quill of the Southern journalist should cease to puff into celebrity the buncombe nonsense of such blatant humbugs as yourself. The educators of the people should be kept from them—they are becoming too intelligent already.

Why, we will venture to assert that even now, there are a few of your fellow countrymen, the newspaper readers, cute enough to see clear through your "robe of seeming truth and trust," at this smart effort to court the favor of "the dear people." It is nothing to you that the journalistic profession has had more distinguished representation in the "tented field," than almost any other; it is nothing to you that more than three-fourths of the editors of the South have served through one or more campaigns in this revolution with a shouldered musket, while you were roosting your Congressional brides before a comfortable grate in Richmond, and reading your harangue, from the printed columns, of one of these same unhirsuned editors; it is nothing to you, Honorable Mr. Conrad, that "THE PRESS" is the safe-guard of the people's liberty; it is nothing to you that the suppression of the public journals of a nation is the first step to its downfall, and the first inclination of the neck to the yoke of despotism; it is nothing to you that the people should be kept informed of the proceedings of such public servants as yourself, and should desire to know in what manner is conducted the government they are daily shedding their best blood to establish. All this, of course, is nothing to you. But it is something to the people whom you would cut off from all sources of intelligence. If your object is to court favor with your fellow countrymen, the advocacy of such a measure is the last one in the world to facilitate those designs. Congress may hold secret sessions innumerable, and may adopt any other means of keeping information from the people—but it would hardly go so far as to abolish newspapers, and thus shut up the country in a state of profound ignorance, as seems to be the design of Mr. Conrad. We have not quite come to that, yet.

There is no telling what we might come to in these revolutionary times, with such indiscreet rulers as the member from Louisiana—but Heaven be praised, we have still left us the freedom of speech. Why, such a proceeding, even in the despotic North, has just plunged the inhabitants of that already distracted country in a ferment of excitement and alarm. It is not our purpose to screen the editorial brethren. Many of them deserve to be eternally conscripted for cresting just such public characters as Mr. Conrad. The Press has made him what he is, and the Press deserves to be punished for it.

We have only this amendment to offer, however, to the Honorable member's proposition—and that is, that the conscript officer go to harnessing up Congressmen at Richmond, forthwith. If they have't "done more harm than good to the common cause of our independence," it hasn't been their fault. Many of them, (and Mr. C. among the number,) could render far greater service to the country in the field at thirteen dollars a month, than they will, by advocating openly the suppression of the public press, at a cost to the government of four dollars per diem.

In the discussion, Mr. Conrad said, furthermore, that the country had no need of preachers at home, and that they too should be compelled to shoulder the musket and fall into ranks, "the tallest on the right." So far as the preachers are concerned, we have nothing to say. We will venture this prediction, however, that the one who preaches the Honorable member's funeral, will not have it to say, that he was hurt to any alarming extent upon the battle fields of his beloved country.

How to Select Flour.—First, look at the color if it is white with a slightly yellowish or cream colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with bluish cast, or with bluish specks in it, refuse the second, examine its cohesiveness; wet and knead little of it between your fingers, if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth squeeze some of the flour in your hands it it retains the shape given by the pressure, that is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy. These tendencies are given by old flour dealers, and they promise us a matter that concerns everybody, namely the staff of life.

In Portsmouth a fire had destroyed all the buildings on the North side of London street, from Court to Middle streets, except the Presbyterian church.

The Private Soldier.

Under this head the Jackson Miss., Crisis pays the following handsome tribute to the private soldier:

"Justice has never been done him. His virtuous merit and unobtrusive patriotism have never been justly estimated. We do not speak of the regular soldier, who makes the army his trade for the twelve dollars per month. We do not include the coward, who skulks, nor the vulgarian, who can perpetrate acts of meanness; nor of the laggard, who must be *forced* to fight for his home and country. These are not the subjects of our comment. We speak of the great body of citizen soldiery who constitute the provisional army of the Confederacy and who, at the sound of the trumpet and drum, marched out with rifle or musket to *fight*—to repel their country's invaders or perish on the soil where their fathers bequeathed, with the glorious boon of civil liberty. These are the gallant men of whom we write, and these have made a breastwork of their manly bosoms to shield the sacred precinct of altar-place and fire side.

Among these *private soldiers* are to be found men of culture—men of gentle training—men of intellect—men of social position—men of character at home—men endeared to a domestic circle of refinement and elegance—men of wealth—men who gave tone and character to the society in which they moved, and men who for conscience sake have made a living sacrifice of property, home, comfort, and are ready to add crimson life to the holy offering

Many of these, if they could have surrendered honor and a sense of independence, could have remained in possession of all these elegances and comforts—But they felt like the Roman, who said, "Put honor in one hand and death in the other, and I will look on both indifferently!"

Without rank, without title, without anticipated distinction, promoted only by the highest and noblest sentiments which can influence our common nature, the private labors, and toils, and marches, and fights; endures hunger, and thirst, and fatigue; through watchings, and weariness, and sleepless nights, and cheerless laborious days, he holds up before him the one glorious prize—"Freedom to my country," "Independence and my home!" If we can suppose the intervention of less worthy motive, the *officer*, and not the *private*, is the man whose merit must commingle such alloy. The officer may become renowned—the private never reckons upon that; the officer may live in honors—the private looks to no such record; the officer may attract the public gaze—the private does not look for such recognition; the officer has a salary—the private, only a monthly stipend, the amount of which he has been accustomed to pay to some field laborer on his rich domains. The officer may escape harm in battle by reason of distance—the private must face the storm of death; the officer moves on horseback—the private on foot; the officer carries a sword, the emblem of authority, and does not fight—the private carries his musket, and does all the fighting.

The battle has been fought—the victory won; and Lee, or Jackson, or Longstreet, or others, have achieved a glorious success; but that success was attained by the *private soldier*, at the cost of patriot blood, of shattered bones and torn and mangled muscle and nerves! We do not mean to underestimate the officer, or disparage his courage, or his patriotism We draw the parallel for another purpose, and that is to show, if other than the highest humane motive prompts the soldier to action, it is the *officer*, and not the *private*, who is most liable to feel its influence.

We have often felt pained and annoyed at the flippant reference to the *privates*, while the unreasoning speaker seemed to regard the officers as the prime and meritorious agents of all that is done. Why, in those ranks is an amount of intellect which would instruct and astonish a statesman. In those ranks the merit of every officer, and every action, is settled unappealably. In those ranks there is public virtue and capacity enough to construct a government, and administer its civil and military offices. The *opinion* of these men will guide the historian, and fix the merit of generals and statesmen The opinion of these men will be, and ought to be, omnipotent with the people and government of the Confederacy.

Heaven bless these brave, heroic men! Our heart warms to them. Our admiration, of their devotion and heroism is without limit. Their devotion to principle amounts to moral sublimity We feel their sufferings and share their hopes, and desire to be identified in our day and generation with such a host of spirits, tried and true, who bend the knee to none but God, and render homage only to worth and merit."

The Effects of a Sensible Observation.—When the Rev. John Brown first settled in Haddington, Scotland, the people of the parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body, but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the doctor held out his hand, saying, "My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling at Haddington." "Yes, sir," replied the parishioner. "Well, and if it be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?" "Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post." "That's just my opinion," replied the doctor; "but what, sir, is the use of you and me setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?" The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true it is that "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

A good dye for wool or woolen cloth is made of white oak and spanish oak barks. Make a strong decoction of them barks and let the goods remain in a day or two, then set the dye by dipping the cloth in weak lime water.

Empress Eugene's New Year's Reception.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. World gives an interesting account of the New Year's reception given by the Empress of France:

Her Majesty wore a mantle of imperial purple trimmed with a wide border of ermine. This mantle, unlike all the others, fell from the shoulders and was fastened with diamonds. Her petticoat was of white lace. She wore a tiara and necklace of diamonds, the tiara having been newly set in what is called the Grecian or Trojan wall pattern. The train in all other cases is of the same material as the vestage of the dress and is made twice the usual length of the skirt. The Princess Mathilde wore a train of cloth of gold trimmed with two rows of Russian sable; her neck, arms and head were glittering with brilliants. Her highness is said to possess the most valuable diamonds in France. The princess Clotilda wore a pink silk train and petticoat of the same material, both trimmed with tails, looped alternately with roses and bunches of ribbons; her ornaments were all diamonds. The Princess Metternich's toilet was so very magnificent that the Empress expressed her pleasure at it. It consisted of a cherry colored velvet mantle embroidered about half a yard deep with silver; her petticoat was of white silk covered with lace, and her diamonds, some of which she only came in possession of lately, are said to be some of the finest in Europe. Lady Cowley, the wife of the English Embassador, being still in half mourning for Prince Albert, wore a massive colored train with white petticoat trimmed with black lace with the diamonds and feathers which are the usual English court dress.

Another handsome dress worn on that occasion was a satin *couleur cuir de Russie*, trimmed with black and white lace, the petticoat being of tulle over white silk, and trimmed to match with black lace.

In the evening receptions the court mantle, or train, is required to be worn by the ladies—the empress having revived this discarded custom.

The wives of the embassadors, of the foreign ministers and secretaries are first received, her majesty posting round and addressing some gracious words to each lady. After this ceremony, her majesty goes into the Salle du Trone and receives her French subjects seated—these latter being obliged to pass through the ordeal of advancing and retreating gracefully in their unaccustomed appendage. The ladies of the diplomatic corps carry their trains upon their arms, except for a few minutes which are passed in the Empress's presence.

A Short-Metre Prayer.

We have heard of an old Deacon, who on being asked by his pastor to close a meeting with a short prayer, replied, "I am willing to pray, but don't like to be stinted." The minister mentioned below must have belonged to the same family, we judge, for he had a similar aversion to being straitened in his communion with God. The story has a good moral:

The Rev. Mr. Derwell, a pious and curious old Methodist minister, went from Tennessee to Kentucky, in 1812, to visit his relative, the Hon. Wm. Bolton. The man was not a religious man, but was a gentleman, and invited the minister to have family worship every evening. While he was visiting there, Judge Cone and his wife from Nashville, arrived there to pass the night, and Mr. Bolton, being a little embarrassed, said to the old minister as he brought out the Bible, that he had better be short as the Judge was probably not accustomed to such things.

"Very well, very well," said he, and reading a single verse, he knelt down and prayed:

"O Lord, we are very poor and needy creatures, and we know that thou art able to supply all our wants, but cousin William says that Judge Cone and his wife from Nashville are here, and are not used to family worship, and however needy we are, there is no time to spare in telling Thee our wants. Amen."

The Judge was taken all aback, and so was Cousin William. They both pressed the old gentleman to conduct the services in his own way, which he did, to their great edification.

P. W. A., says the Montgomery Advertiser, estimates the yearly loss of the Confederacy of young and marriageable men by the war at 100,000. This carries with it the loss as old maids of the same number of marriageable women. He says:

It would seem as if the time spoken of by Isaiah was about to be realized by the women of the South:

"And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man saying: We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel, only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach."

This anticipation is discouraging enough and we do not know who are to be the most pitied—the women or the remaining men.

The following, which we find going the round of our exchanges, is somewhat consolatory:

Superabundance of Men.—There is according to the census, an excess of 733,258 males over females in the former U. S. The fact is noteworthy and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those that fear

Effects of War on Human Stature.—Dr. Bell says that if the curse of war be long entailed on a nation, the physical energies of a people may suffer by the loss of its finest population to such a degree that the succeeding generation will fall short of its standard stature, as was the case with the French youth drafted for the army after the general peace. Thus in 1826, out of one million, thirty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two young men drafted to serve in the army, three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and thirteen were sent back because they fell short of even the diminutive stature of four feet ten inches French.

Death of Capt. Duvall, C. S. N.—Capt Robt. Duvall died in Raleigh on the 4th inst., aged 45 years. He was born in the County of Iredell, North Carolina, and graduated at the Naval School, at Annapolis, being number 7 in his class. He was commissioned as Midshipman in 1841. He served in the Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons, and was under Commodore Stockton during the Mexican war, and was in command as a volunteer of a portion of the American forces in the battles of Los Angeles and San Gabriel. At the commencement of the present war, having promptly taken his stand on the side of his native South, he fitted out and commanded the naval steamer Beaufort, and fought most gallantly the first naval battle of the war, on the 21st July, 1861, in the waters of North Carolina. His only full brother, A. S. Duvall, died from the effects of wounds received at Monterey and Cerro Gordo; and one of his half brothers, Adjutant Cowles, was killed while gloriously leading the charge of the 38th North Carolina regiment at the battle of Mechanicsville. The deceased was a step son of Josiah Cowles, Esq., of Yadkin. He had been enlisted for service for the last year or so, by an incurable disease. Capt. Duvall was a chivalrous, generous, high toned gentleman, and leaves many friends to deplore his death.—*Ral. Standard.*

A. T. Stewart Buying all the Cotton Goods.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes to that paper as follows:

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods millionaire of this city has refused to sell cotton goods at any price. He has been steadily engaged in buying up all the goods he could purchase. Empty stores have been taken, warehouses rented, and filled to the rafters with goods. This done, he closes sales and waits for coming events. It is well known that Mr. Stewart's connection with the government is such that he has early information of changes to take place, of movements to be made, and the signs of the times are within his vision. He has had the monopoly of one kind of goods for which the sale has been great, and the past year has been to him probably the most successful year he has ever known. Over fifteen millions dollars' worth of goods he has sold within the past 1862, and when he holds up and refuses to sell a class of goods, men begin to open their eyes. If we have a battle and do not win, cotton goods will run up like gold.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the Adjourned Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, commencing 19th January and ending 12th of February, 1863.

1. Resolution in relation to exchange of Salt.

2. Resolution in reference to the purchase of a machine for the manufacture of Cotton Cards, &c.

3. Resolution authorizing the door keeper of the House to purchase a Flag of the Confederate States of America, &c.

[To be raised on the Capitol during sessions of the General Assembly.]

4. Resolution in favor of M. L. Britton.

5. Resolution in favor of John Fisher.

6. John [illegible] System of [illegible]

7. Resolution in favor of Wm. H. Bryden.

8. Resolution in favor of the Executors of Charles Byrd, deceased.

9. Resolution in favor of Wm. King.

10. Resolution in favor of Wm. W. Long,

11. Resolution in favor of Citizen B. [illegible] county.

12. Resolution in favor of [illegible] Walker.

13. Resolution in favor of John A. [illegible]

14. Resolution in favor of George Oredle.

16. Resolutions vindicating the loyalty of North Carolina and its General Assembly.

17. Resolution in favor of Daniel Tucker.

18. Resolution in favor of Wm. L. Shannon.

19. Resolution in favor James M. Neal.

20. Resolution in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven county.

21. Resolution in reference to the bounty of soldiers.

22. Resolution to correct error on the tax-roll of Burke county, &c.

23. Resolution in favor of the sureties of White D. Humphrey, dec'd, late sheriff of Onslow county.

24. Resolution in favor of Rufus Galloway, Louis Williamson, Reuben King, Elias Barnes, and sundry other sheriffs and tax collectors.

25. Resolution in favor of Rufus Galloway and his sureties.

26. Resolution in favor of Mary C. Gulley.

27. Resolution to employ additional Engrossing Clerks for the present session.

28. Resolution in favor of James W. Freeman.

29. Resolution in favor of the Executrix of the late Judge J. M. Dick.

30. Resolution in relation to impressment of teams, wagons, &c., in Johnston county, &c.

31. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay certain claims (herein specified) allowed by the Board of Claims.

32. Resolution granting further time to John Martin, late Sheriff of Stokes, to collect arrearages of taxes.

33. Resolutions in relation to prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Salisbury.

34. Resolution in favor of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

35. Resolution in favor of J. B. Davis.

36. Resolution in favor of the sureties of Wm. Green, late Sheriff of Haywood county.

37. Resolution in favor of R. V. Blackstock, Tax Collector of Buncombe county.

38. Resolution in favor of R. V. Blackstock.

39. Resolution for the relief of J. W. Cromartie.

40. Resolution in favor of John O. Wallace.

41. Resolution in favor of W. W. Happer.

42. Resolution in favor of L. L. Clements.

43. Resolution in favor of Joseph Marshall, sheriff of Stanly county.

44. Resolution in favor of W. W. Green.

45. Resolution in favor of William J. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county.

46. Resolution in favor of John Rosemond.

47. Resolution concerning mileage.

48. Resolution in favor of William Thompson.

49. Resolution in favor of A. B. Downs.

50. Resolution in favor of Wm. W. Greer.

51. Resolution in favor of John Spelman.

52. Resolution in favor of the Doorkeepers.

53. Resolution in favor of the Principal and Assistant Clerks.

54. Resolution in favor of E. M. Welborn.

55. Resolution to furnish clerks of the superior and county courts and the clerk and master in equity, in Transylvania county, with copies of the revised code.

56. Resolution to enclose the soldiers' burial ground.

57. Resolution in favor of B. T. Dunlop.

58. Resolution in favor of J. G. Carroway.

59. Resolution relating to impressment.

60. Resolution in favor of Rufus Galloway.

61. Resolution in relation to the Medical Examining Boards.

62. Resolution concerning seizure of iron belonging to the Atlantic and N. C. railroad.

63. Resolution in reference to the Engrossing Clerks.

64. Resolution to raise a committee of investigation of railroads of the State.

65. Resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to have published certain ordinances of the State Convention, together with the acts of the present General Assembly.

66. Resolution instructing the Adjutant General of this State to correspond with the Adjutant General or Governor of the State of Virginia relative to arms furnished that State.

67. Resolution in favor of James McKinnon and A. Creech.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN PROGRAMME.

The following is the article from the Southern Crisis of the 11th regarding the contemplated programme of the Northwestern States, a synopsis of which we published under our telegraphic head on Monday. We doubt whether the excitement and commotion it produced here and in Richmond has yet subsided.

We have derived the subjoined information from a gentleman of high moral, social and political character—a distinguished citizen of one of the Northwestern States—and the information, therefore, is strictly accurate and entirely reliable. We make the statements for the information and gratification of our readers and the Southern public generally.

The States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have determined to stop the war and make terms of peace with the Confederate States, cost what it may. In one purpose, whatever the future may be, they are firmly and unalterably united and resolved, and that purpose is, the war against the Confederate States shall cease—or, if it is to be carried on, the Northwest will throw its military power into the scale against the aggressor. The citizens of those States who have been drafted, or enrolled in the Federal army, are leaving that army by the hundred and by the regiment, and there is no authority in the army which can control this movement. Of the one hundred and fifty thousand men organized by the Federal Government to operate on the Mississippi, under Grant and McClernand, not more than forty thousand effective soldiers remain, and that number is daily diminished by desertion, from sickness, and by a voluntary abandonment of an enterprise with which they are most thoroughly disgusted.

The Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, are to convene at Frankfort, in general convention, on the 18th day of February, inst., and will there agree upon the principles upon which a Northwest Confederacy is to be instituted, and propose terms of peace and commerce with the Confederacy for the States bordering the Mississippi and its tributaries—proposing a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the South, or an adoption of the Confederate States Constitution, to incorporate those new members into the Confederacy, if that be agreeable to the people of the Confederate States. But, in any event—and independently of all other questions—relations of peace, amity and commerce with the South are to be established.

When these principles are agreed upon in convention, Commissioners will be deputed to bear the results to Richmond, to treat with the Confederate Government for a final and satisfactory adjustment of all interests involved. This action will be taken not secretly, not clandestinely, but openly, and with serious, dignified determination, representing the sovereignty of those great and populous States. When the terms of adjustment are settled at Richmond, they will be submitted for the ratification of the people of those States respectively, by organic action at the ballot box, provided for by the Legislatures of the respective States. When thus ratified, the work of separation from the United States will be regarded as finally and irrevocably perfected.

"But," we suggested, "Maj. ——, what if Mr. Lincoln shall send a detachment to Frankfort to arrest the convention and its peace delegates to Richmond?"

"Let him dare to lift a finger, or march an army to disturb the deliberations of that convention, or arrest its delegates, and three hundred *thousand Western men will move* to Washington city and hang Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet."

Again, we suggested, "Mr. Lincoln has the army and the navy and the treasury."

"Let him send Grant's army," said our informant, 'to Illinois, and that is the last Grant will ever see of his army. He would not have a corporal's guard remaining attached to his command, while our Southern allies would recapture every town and city on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cairo. Let Rosecrans take his army to the Ohio river, and it will cease to exist in like manner. We already have one hundred and eighty thousand returned Federal soldiers in these States ready to join us, and we have the army and we have the leaders, and if the Black Republicans at Washington City dare to interfere with us, the majesty and power of a great people will be exerted to move to Washington City and hang the last one of them. As to operations upon the river, the gunboats shall be yours."

"And what will you do with the Federal war debt?" we asked.

"We will repudiate the last farthing of it," said he. "It was never constitutionally contracted."

"And what will you do with the 'green backs' in circulation, to the amount of many millions?"

"We will make a bonfire of them, and consume them at the altar of sacrifice."

"And what will you do with the Middle and New England States?"

"We expect the *moral* support of New York and Pennsylvania. We'll cut off Michigan to Canada, where she ought to belong. And if New England interferes, we'll whip her out of the Union, or into good behavior."

"At what time," we asked, "do you expect the present war to cease?"

"I expect," said he, "no more general engagements, unless one should occur in Middle Tennessee, between the forces under Bragg and Rosecrans, and I should deem that a great misfortune, as being unnecessary and as involving a useless sacrifice of life. By the first of April there will be a practical cessation of hostilities in the Southwest, and by the first of June a permanent peace, unless the Black Republicans determine to wage war against the Northwest."

The above statements comprise substantially the information we have derived. Our informant seemed to entertain little doubt that Indiana and Illinois, at least, would fall into the Confederacy, along with Missouri and Kentucky. He thought it was also the destiny of Ohio, but seemed less confident of that State. Whether those States should belong to the Confederacy or not, he had no doubt at all of the foundation of a Northwest Empire, in the event of their exclusion from the South.

There is one remark, by way of comment with which, for the present, we close these statements. It is this: The mean spirited, treacherous men who have insulted and betrayed Kentucky seem now determined to surround themselves with some protection, and provide, standing ground for the soles of their feet, when they behold the Abolition government at Washington, whose cause they espoused against their brethren and section, beginning to topple to its final overthrow. But their account is yet to be rendered—a day of reckoning is approaching—the mysterious hand, unbidden, writes upon the wall—*mene, mene, tekel upharsin!*

[There is no doubt, a good deal of the "sensation" in the above.]

The Sixty Magistrates.

It becomes every day more apparent, that the "destructives" are determined, whilst they profess to ignore *party*, to make political capital at the expense of the Conservatives, if possible, to bolster up their sinking cause. We submit a few remarks in relation to the illiberal and unfounded charges of the Winston Sentinel, that the 52 new Magistrates were appointed to "cheat the government out of soldiers."

Lieut. Anderson, the enrolling officer for the Confederate government, was here last week and enrolled the conscripts of this county, and only one of the new Magistrates, we learn, was enrolled as a conscript, and not one of them exempted on account of being a magistrate. Now what becomes of the base charge made by the Sentinel that Dr. Kerner had them appointed to "cheat the government out of soldiers."

Equally unfounded is the Sentinel's charge, that two-thirds of the new Magistrates are under 40 years of age. We have been informed that three-fourths of them are over that age, and not more than 10 or 12 under it; and all these with one exception, were under the conscript law exempt on account of being physicians and mechanics.

So much for the truthfulness of the Sentinel's charges!

But suppose that a few of these conservatives, who were opposed to involving the country in this war, had been exempted on account of being appointed Magistrates, could there not be found among the large number of *fire-eating* magistrates who were for the war, a sufficient number to fill their places, "with the greatest pleasure?"—No doubt they, and others, who take great care to keep out of danger, would be received as volunteers.

What is a little remarkable, the *Sentinel* states the following, which is true, that "this county has been in existence about 14 years, and was made by a union vote between Whigs and Democrats." And shows that by a tacit understanding, the officers were, in some degree, equally divided at the foundation of the county, between Whigs and Democrats.

But a few years thereafter, about the time the publication of the Sentinel was commenced, the Democratic party, of which that paper was the organ, became proscriptive. The Democratic Magistrates and Court prescribed the Whig County Attorney, and assumed to themselves all the offices within their control, except the Coroner, Standard-Keeper and County Surveyor, which were not worth having; and the offices of Clerk of the Superior Court and Clerk and Master were beyond the control of the Magistrates. So much for the claims of liberality set up by the Sentinel for his party.

The Democratic party always had a majority of the Magistrates in this county. But, from the *one-sided* appointment of Magistrates, at every session of the Legislature, and the resignation of several Whigs who became disgusted with the proscription of the majority, by the fall of 1860 the Whigs had but 18 out of 72 Magistrates. When the question of Union or Disunion arose, or soon thereafter, a few Whig magistrates espoused the cause of secession, and a few Democratic magistrates became conservatives. This left the division of magistrates nearly as before, 19 conservatives to 63 destructives. Although the destructives have been repudiated in all recent elections before the people, by overwhelming majorities, yet the destructive magistrates still prescribed with a high hand. Scarcely any office within their appointment, but was filled by an intolerant proscriptive; scarcely an appointment or contract could be had by any body, but one of their class.

These proscriptives even went so far as to advocate test oaths and gag laws, and to set at defiance many of the cardinal principles of the State and Confederate Constitutions, and to proclaim that we had no civil law in time of war, in the face of the Constitution, which declares that the military shall be subservient to the civil power.

It was such proscriptive conduct as this, which caused Dr. Kerner to tell the people, when a candidate, that this proscriptive faction, should be removed from power, and the pens should be cleaned out."

Messrs. Nissen and Kerner were elected by overwhelming majorities over the candidates of the destructives; and it was, in part, for the purpose of carrying out, in good faith, their pledges made to the people, that they had these 52 Magistrates appointed in order that "the pens might be cleaned out." And these magistrates were appointed from those who had been Whigs and Democrats, but all of them men, true, conservative, honest, tolerant and not for the purpose, as we have conclusively shown, "to cheat the government out of soldiers."

It affords us no pleasure to allude to these things, at this time particularly, but truth and justice demand it at our hands.

☞ The "destructive" press of the State is considerably exercised at the appropriation made by the Legislature for the purpose of having the people of the State vaccinated, by surgeons appointed in each county.

It is a well known fact that the small-pox, that loathsome and often fatal disease is spreading throughout the country, having been and still being introduced by soldiers returning from camp and the hospitals; and it is right and proper that precautionary measures should be resorted to to mitigate and stay its progress; and the beneficial effects of the appropriation, particularly among the poorer class of the people, who might otherwise have been exposed to the ravages of the disease, without the least protection, may prove incalculable.

We are very much surprised to see any opposition raised to this humane appropriation. A great many men are sacrificed in the prosecution of this war, and shall we not adopt measures to protect those from disease, who remain at home, as much as possible, that they may the better and more abundantly provide for themselves and those in the army?

We hope all persons interested will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to be vaccinated. If they do not, it is their own fault.

The News.

Elsewhere will be found the news of the week. The principal events are the capture of two Yankee gunboats in the Southwest.

The Yankee expedition against Charleston and Savannah have made no demonstration yet. Foster and Hunter were quarreling about rank, and the attack seems to be postponed,—perhaps will not be made at all, as those places are pretty well fortified.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson have so far successfully resisted the attacks of the enemy.

The peace movement in the Northwest continues to attract attention. Not only the Democrats but some prominent Black Republicans are said to be openly demanding peace.

The impression prevails that a small Yankee force only remains in the region about Fredericksburg. They have been removed to Washington City, Fortress Monroe, Newport News and Suffolk. A re-organization of the army of the Potomac must take place before an advance can be made.

Everything appears to be quiet on our coast. There are but few Yankees at Newbern, Washington or the Northeastern Counties.

IMPRISONED OFFICERS.—Among a list of prisoners in the old Capitol at Washington, with paroles in their pockets, but detained since the President's order detaining Federal officers, we notice the name of Maj. R. W. Wharton, 1st N. C. battalion, of this place.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. J. R. McLean for pamphlet copy of proposals for carrying the mails of the Confederate States in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, from July 1, 1863 to June 30, 1867.

The proposals may be examined at this office.

☞ In the published list of new magistrates, in place of J. R. *Bird*, read J. R. Reed.

☞ Snow fell in Richmond on Saturday night last, to the depth of five or six inches. At Weldon, N. C., it was four inches deep. It hailed here.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill providing for the further issue of bonds has passed both Houses. It provides for the further issue of 8 per cent. bonds for all Treasury notes fundable in such bonds and to pay subscriptions to the produce loan. Also 7 per cent. bonds for all Treasury notes fundable in 7 per cent. bonds; all redeemable after five years if the government choose, but positively at the end of thirty years. The material feature of the act is that after the 100 millions of bonds are disposed of, which run 30 years, all the others will be redeemable in five years, at the pleasure of the government.

In the Senate, an amendment to the exemption bill was adopted, exempting one person on any farm on which there resides a family of women and children of not less than ten in number, dependent upon the labor and presence of a white man for support and protection with various conditions to prevent the abuse of the exemption.

The Senate also passed an amendment to the exemption act, rendering a second examination unnecessary, where the party has once been examined and obtained a certificate of discharge from conscription, on account of mental, physical, or other disability.

In the Senate, the Exemption bill was further considered and amended, and finally ordered to be engrossed. The section relative to overseers was amended so as that it should not extend to any farm on which negroes have been placed by division from any other farm since the 11th of October last.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH IN THE STAGE.—When the stage from High Point arrived here on Thursday morning, the dead body of a soldier was discovered therein, which, upon examination of papers found upon the person, proved to be that of Alexander Nifong, son of Jacob Nifong, of this county. Mr. Nifong was returning home from the army, sick, and died in the High Point stage about 6 miles from here.

His furlough states that his disease was chronic diarrhea. If a sick furlough had been granted this soldier, before he was so near dead that he could not stand traveling, he might have reached home and with proper attention and kind nursing, perhaps recovered. This is probably only one case of the kind in a hundred.

NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS.—The number of conscripts enrolled in this county, last week, amounts to 165. Those from the 71st Regiment started for Raleigh on Wednesday, and those from the 121st, we learn, will leave on Monday next.

A considerable number previously volunteered and are not included in the above.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that all persons belonging to Capt. Wheeler's company, must report at High Point on Monday next.

"The Twin Sisters."

On Tuesday evening last, the chaste and beautiful Operetta of "The Twin Sisters" was performed by the young ladies of the Relief Society, in the Town Hall. The stage was handsomely decorated representing an arbor, with a throne on the left and a moss bank on the right. The following argument illustrates the scenes.

A party of girls assemble in an arbor, for the purpose of crowning a Queen of May. The Queen, amid the surrounding gayety, is sad, as the scene reminds her of the abduction of her twin sister on a similar occasion, by a band of Gipsies, some three years since. The May party now retires, to give place to a roving troop of Gipsies, in their rich and unique costume, who speak of the additional member received at this spot "thrice twelve moons ago," and sing a merry wild-wood song. The captive sister well remembers the spot and effects her escape to meet the gay May party, (who again occupy the arbor) as a stranger. The twin sisters finally recognize and embrace each other, and jointly occupy the throne, receiving the homage of the gay party.

The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and every body was delighted with the elegant entertainment.

A SPECTATOR.

☞ We are requested to announce that the above entertainment will be repeated on Tuesday evening March 3rd. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE.—We learn that the kitchen and former dwelling of Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., of Farmington, Davie County, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The origin of the fire was accidental, and Mr. Johnson's dwelling and barn narrowly escaped the devouring element. Some three hundred bushels of corn were consumed, and the total loss is estimated at 3 or 4,000 dollars.

☞ On Thursday night, the 12th inst., while some militia officers were attempting to arrest several conscripts, in Yadkin County, the parties fired upon each other, when three of the guard and two of the conscripts were killed.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. Lynn Adams. The kitchen, smokehouse and dwelling was consumed, with some 1,600 pounds of pork, kitchen furniture, &c.—The furniture in the dwelling was saved, also a lot of cotton stored in the yard. The fire communicated to the dwelling of Mr. William Lougee, which, with his outhouses and a portion of his pork was entirely consumed.

Mr. Adams' loss is some $6,000; no insurance. Mr. Lougee's loss is about $5,000; partially insured.—*Raleigh Progress.*

TO THE CLERKS.—The Comptroller of the State, urgently requests the Clerks of the County Courts of the several Counties, to forward him immediately by mail the number of Tax Collecting Districts in each County. The press of this State will please notice this request.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—A touching romance in real life is afforded by the deaths of Captain Chalmers Glenn, of Rockingham county, N. C., and his faithful servant, Mat. Reared together from childhood, Mat had shared in all the boyish pranks and frolicks of his master, and, in later life, had been his constant attendant and faithful servant. On the morning of the battle of Boonesboro', Captain Glenn called Mat to him and said: "Mat, I will be killed in this battle; see me buried, then, go home, and be to your mistress and my children all you have ever been to me." From behind the rock the faithful fellow watched all day the form of his beloved master, as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed over that eventful field. At last he missed him, and, rushing forward, found the prediction too truly verified—life was already extinct. Assisted by two members of his company, a grave was dug with bayonets, and soon the cold and silent earth held all that was dearest in life to Mat. Slowly and sadly he turned his face homeward, and there delivered all the messages and valuables with which his master had entrusted him; from that time it seemed as if his labors on earth was accomplished. Though constantly attending his master's children, and promptly obedient to the slightest word of his mistress, he visibly declined. Finally, he was taken sick, and despite the best medical attention and the kindest nursing, he died February 4, 1863. What a stirring instance of the power of affection in the negro heart, and the strength and beauty of the tie between a kind master and a faithful servant! Peace to Mat's ashes! May the unholy tread of a "negro-worshipper" never pollute the last resting place of his gallant master or his faithful self.—*Mem. Whig.*

LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—Northern papers have been received. The Illinois Legislature adjourned on Saturday. The House refused the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker, to adjourn. The Democratic members resigned, and the Republicans to deprive the Senate of a quorum.

Dispatches from Fort Monroe, of the 18th, says "arrangements for the exchange of civilians have been perfected."

Gen. Foster has returned to the South.

The Florida sailed from Nassau on the 27th January.

In the Northern Congress, the Senate has passed an act for the enrollment and [illegible] into service of all able bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, excepting officers, State Judges and sons of poor widows and a few others, making the military force three millions. They are to be called for by draft, in such numbers and assigned to such duty as the President pleases. The officers are to be appointed and are directly accountable. Heavy penalties are imposed for resistance or counselling resistance to the draft.

SHELLING VICKSBURG!

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser & Register, writing from Vicksburg on the 18th says:

"The enemy has erected batteries on the levee in range of the city, and commenced shelling yesterday, at one o'clock, one of our batteries near the depot. Every shell came within the city, but no harm was done, as the position of their batteries was in that portion of the city fronting the river which was untenable. Our guns replied slowly, giving them shot for shot.

"The firing continued regular until night, and occasionally till morning. At daylight all was quiet."

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.—FROM THE NORTH, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 24.

Parker from the front reports cannonading heard in the direction of Unicaville, on the left yesterday morning. It is reported that Rosecrans has advanced half way between Murfreesboro' and Middleton. Dispatches from the Nashville Union of the 18th state that Fremont has been sent to Texas, and Butler returns to New Orleans. Three prizes were captured by the Alabama off Kingston.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—THE CITY TAKEN.

The Galveston News of the 2nd inst. says:

An official letter from the French Consul at Matamoras states that the city of Mexico has been captured by the French troops. Tampico was occupied by three thousand French and some reactionary troops on the 22nd of December, and that there were at the time of writing 8,000 troops in the city. Matamoras may at any time be occupied by the French, and will certainly soon be. The French army numbers over 40,000.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Another French war steamer appeared off the harbor this morning.

One of the Yankee gunboats, flying a flag of truce, has just steamed in close to our batteries on Sullivan's Island. A boat from Fort Sumter has boarded her. The unusual event has caused much speculation concerning her object. Nothing is known about it in the city yet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The object of the Yankee flag of truce yesterday was to bring order from Lord Lyons to the British steamer Petrel, now here, to sail immediately to Washington. Also to bring letters for the officers of the captured gunboat Isaac Smith. The Petrel sails to-morrow, though her purpose was to remain here during the attack.

Many believe that the attack has been postponed, and indications confirm the impression. The quarrel between Hunter and Foster has caused much confusion in the enemy's arrangements.

Fort Sumter fired a salute to-day in honor of Washington's birthday.

The Kentucky House of Representatives rescinded on the 11th, the resolution passed on the day previous, inviting commissioners from other State Legislatures to meet commissioners of that body at Louisville.

HANDSOME PRESENT TO GEN. BRAGG.—The admirers of Gen. Bragg, in Atlanta, Ga., have presented him with a saddle and bridle manufactured in that city.—The following is a description of what can be done by Southern manufacturers:

The bit is magnificent, gilted with gold, ornamented on either side with a five pointed star, and is as elegantly finished as anything ever turned out of any Yankee shop. The bridle has double reins and double head stall, and the end of every piece is finished off with elegantly chased gilt rings. The head stall is ornamented with two gilt rosettes with chain borders. The face piece is very curiously, but beautifully shaped and wrought, the centre of which is ornamented with a finely gilt shield of "grapes." The breast plate is large, and is a most elegantly finished piece of workmanship. Its ornaments are the Confederate eagle, holding in its talons the Confederate flag, with the stars and bars all complete, and the words "Come and take it," the laconic reply of Bragg to the demand of Rosecrans for the surrender of Murfreesboro', elegantly engraved thereon.

PLANT CORN AND PEAS AND POTATOES.—The Richmond Whig, which has heretofore strenuously opposed all legislation to regulate such things, now proves itself in favor of that or some other mode of preventing the planting of tobacco, [illegible] is convinced that that quantity cannot be produced in the next year, in consequence of the enemy, unless by devoting all its capacities to that end.

This is the true policy of every patriot, with or without legislation. Cultivate everything that will serve for food, and nothing else. It is every where to be the most profitable at all times, as the most patriotic course.—*Rep. Observer.*

News of the Week.

[illegible] FROM PORT HUDSON—[illegible] GUNBOATS CAPTURED—[illegible] VICTORY.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 17.—Federal steamer Queen of the West captured the Confederate steamer [illegible] in Red River, and forced her pilot, [illegible], to take the wheel and ordered him to take the gunboat to our batteries. Burke feigned fear, but finally took the wheel under Yankee guard, and upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were fifteen miles below them, immediately putting close in when she received a shot which broke her steam pipes, disabling the boat. Burke jumped overboard and swam ashore. The boat drifted to the opposite shore where her crew made their escape, with the exception of eight, who fell into our hands. The crew subsequently got aboard the Yankee boat Desoto, and with two hundred stolen negroes effected their escape.

The Queen of the West is now in possession of the Confederates, and will be towed to a place of safety for repairs. Reported that Yankee gunboat Indianola has gone up Red River to recapture her. The conduct of Burke elicits the highest encomiums. Later intelligence says the Confederate steamer Webb has captured the Era.—The Era is disabled, and also one wheel of the Queen of the West is slightly injured, but will soon be in fighting trim again and under Confederate colors. Positive information received that transports Desoto went through by the Federals to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 18.—The Alexandria Democrat, extra, received here, contains the official report of the capture of the Queen of the West, and of Capt. J. Kelley, commanding fortifications on Red River. He says two gunboats [illegible] in front of this position at five [illegible], and after a brief cannonade the leading gunboat, Queen of the West, struck her colors, and he immediately ordered Capt. Hutton, of the Crescent Artillery, and Lieut. Delahunty to go aboard and demand a surrender. These officers report but thirteen. The officers and crew on board the others escaped under cover of the night. Visible results of the capture consists in one thirty-two pounder rifle Parrott gun, one twenty-four pounder, three twelve pounders, one ditto, slightly damaged, besides a large supply of ordnance, medical and commissary stores. The Democrat says the victory is complete, grand and decisive, and we are ready to capture all such crafts as Vicksburg allows to pass.

Important from Charleston.—*Official Proclamation from Gen. Beauregard requesting non-combatants to leave Charleston and Savannah.*

CHARLESTON, Feb'y 17.—The following proclamation from Gen. Beauregard, appeared in the Charleston papers on the 18th instant.

HEAD QR. DEPT. S. C. GA. AND FLA.
CHARLESTON, Feb'y 18, 1863.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is no part of [illegible] temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made, without alarm, or undue haste, this showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the regret of being unable to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars and the defence of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians the hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able bodied men form the nucleus and the mountains rush to arms. Be not discouraging in the choice of weapons—rifles and shot guns will do for exterminating your enemies and spades and shovels for protecting your friends. To arms, fellow citizens, and come to share with us our danger—our brilliant success or our glorious death.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Com'g.
Official: J. M. OTEY, A. A. Gen'l.

The final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected and troops and people are calm and confident.

Reinforcements for Rosecrans are constantly going up the Cumberland river, and it is believed that he has accumulated sufficient stores at Nashville to make a forward movement possible.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MOBILE, Feb. 20.—The Mobile Advertiser & Register has a Dispatch from Jackson, under date of the 20th inst., which says that an outward bound freight train from Meridian on coming across Chunky Bridge last night the bridge gave way and precipitated the engine and [illegible] cars into the river. A large number of passengers was on train and from fifty to two hundred are reported drowned. The bridge cannot be repaired until the water falls.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—TROUBLE BETWEEN HUNTER AND FOSTER, &c.—Richmond, Feb. 20.—Resolutions recently introduced in Illinois Legislature [illegible] until June, the object being [illegible] convention time to take action and report to the Legislature. After the resolution passed the Senate the Republicans held a caucus at which it was decided there should be no more legislation, and the Democrats withdrew, preventing a convention at Louisville, and thus defeating the [illegible] again to present them. [illegible] have left Springfield and will not return [illegible] dge is gone, and so the Legislature [illegible] dissolved. Fort Sumter fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday. [illegible] World under date of the 19th says [illegible] expedition is worse than at a stand still, for the troops are disembarking from [illegible] St. Helena [illegible] are anything [illegible] are rife [illegible] Hunter [illegible] Washington [illegible] three [illegible] Baltimore.—A great deal of excitement was caused in Baltimore on [illegible] by an incendiary fire [illegible] at the [illegible] Depot.—The [illegible] destroyed [illegible] got off the cars [illegible] person [illegible] They provided [illegible] and could [illegible] houses [illegible] were [illegible] stones, but no one was [illegible]

A TRIP THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

A gentleman who has recently visited several of the principal cities of the North has favored us with an account of his trip and sojourn among the Yankees. Leaving Richmond two days before Christmas, he arrived in Maryland, where he was warmly received in that portion of the State where he landed, where the Southern sentiment is almost unanimous. Every facility was afforded him in making his way to Baltimore. He arrived in that city in the middle of the day on Sunday, and, being well known there, found it necessary to observe great caution in his movements. He remained in Baltimore one week during which time, he kept himself carefully secreted during the day, making his perambulations through the city after night by gas light. While he remained in the city he saw a number of its prominent business men, with whom he conversed freely. They all seemed hopeful of the result of the present struggle, and believe that Southern independence will be the inevitable consequence of the present revolution. There was no public expression of opinion, all parties appearing to be awed by and subdued on account of the presence and unwarrantable acts of the military stationed in their midst. They express deep mortification at the present humiliated condition of their State and great regret that the real sentiment of her people is not properly understood and her embarrassments appreciated. The usual lively aspect of affairs in the city at this season of the year is painfully changed, and sadness and gloom hang over every thing. Few ladies are to be seen on the street at any time.

From Baltimore our traveling friend made his way to the city of New York. Here he remained for more than a week and during that time circulated freely in all quarters, affording himself an opportunity of hearing expressions of opinion with reference to the present crisis from all classes of the population of the city. None of the restraint felt in Baltimore is experienced in New York, and those who oppose the Lincoln Administration talk with great freedom and act independently, without apparent apprehension of consequences. Of the war they declare themselves heartily tired and with its management completely disgusted. He heard Lincoln and his supporters openly denounced as traitors in the public houses in New York. In favor of an honorable adjustment of the present difficulties there is a very strong and rapidly growing sentiment. Little, if any, hope is entertained of finally subjugating the South by the fighting portion of the community, but there is still a lingering hope that the States of the Confederacy may yet be induced to return to the Union. It is everywhere openly and boldly proclaimed that no more troops can be raised for the prosecution of the war under present auspices. The negro policy of the Republican Administration at Washington is violently condemned, and the bone and sinew, of whom Northern soldiers are made, swear they will fight neither for nor with the negro. Gen. Lee is spoken of publicly as the greatest military genius of the age and incomparably superior to any General upon the Federal side.—Not only is he spoken of as a great commander, but as a polished gentleman, devoid of the braggadocio for which their own officers are characteristic. "Stonewall" Jackson is greatly admired for his daring and brilliant achievements, and others of our general officers are talked of in terms of warm commendation. The health of "Jeff Davis" is not unfrequently drank in the public bar rooms. During his sojourn in Gotham, our friend stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Wool and his staff were guests of the house at the same time.—There were very few soldiers in the city, and not many on the route between New York and Baltimore. All the places of amusement in the city were open nightly, and pretty generally thronged. Business was not active, many of the merchants declaring their determination to retain their goods on the shelf in preference to disposing of them for "green backs." Very few "green backs" are in circulation, the principal currency being State bank money, and postage currency for small change. No specie is seen or circulated.

Leaving New York the gentleman alluded to proceeded to Boston, where he arrived in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Being on a sight-seeing expedition he determined, however, not to be deterred by the inclement weather. Procuring a hack, he visited Charlestown, Cambridge, and the Bunker Hill Monument. He does not recollect to have heard a word said about the war during his stay in Boston, and the people there seem scarcely conscious of the stupendous struggle that is in progress. There seemed to be a general spirit of gayety, the Yankees in that locality apparently feeling little of the pressure resulting from the troubles which are afflicting other and more deserving sections of the country. He soon tired of the city, and left it in disgust, returning to New York by the "Stonington route," where he remained several days longer.

From thence he came on to Philadelphia, and put up at the Girard House, intending to spend several days in that city. On the night of his arrival Senator Wall, of New Jersey, who was *en route* for Washington, addressed a large gathering of the people from the front balcony of the Girard House. Our friend says that no idea can be formed from the newspaper reports of the enthusiasm created by the occasion. When proceeding to endorse it was received with tumultuous applause by the Philadelphians. After the speech was concluded, our traveler, in passing through the hall of the hotel, met with a detective whom he had formerly known in Baltimore, and by whom he was afraid of being recognized. This unexpected meeting of an old acquaintance—with whom he had no desire to hold an interview—determined him to make his sojourn in the Quaker city very brief, and as the cars were about departing southward, he at once engaged passage.

After more than a week of tedious journeying, over a route which we do not deem it entirely [illegible] he arrived safely in Richmond [illegible] and finished from all that he could see and hear, that the first of July will witness the termination of the war.

Richmond Dispatch.

SAMPO AT A DISCOUNT.—An gentleman [illegible] furnishes the following par-

The negroes brought from Holly Springs, [illegible] army, are [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] Memphis, containing twenty dozen of food [illegible] and [illegible] of other articles. This [illegible] ships [illegible] and [illegible] channeling [illegible] Sambo at a discount.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION.

It is evident no longer of doubt about the proposed mediation by France to the Lincoln government, nor that the proposition has been distinctly and positively rejected. We give below extracts from the reply of Secretary Seward to the propositions made by the French Minister, in which is stated the substance of these propositions, so that our readers will understand them, without our giving the French Minister's letter, for which we have not room. It will be seen that Lincoln's Secretary breathes nothing but war, and its prosecution to the bitter end :—*Ed.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1863. }

WM. L. DAYTON, ESQ., &c. &c. :—

SIR: The intimation given in your dispatch of January 15 (No. 255,) that I might expect a special visit from Mr. Mercier, has been realized. He called on the third instant, and gave me a copy of a dispatch he had just received from Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys, under the date of the 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions, and I now proceed to give his ideas upon the subject in question. It has been considered with seriousness resulting from the reflections that the people of France are known to be faultless sharers with the American nation in the misfortunes and calamities of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we on this, any more than on other occasions, forget the traditional friendship of the two countries, which we unhesitatingly believe has inspired the counsels that Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys has imparted. He says: 'The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving more active impulse to hostilities," and says in the remarks. "The protraction of the struggles, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive success of its efforts." These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to the language, whether confidential or public, in which this Government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one purpose—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government has on the contrary, borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes with unvarying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the national cause. Now, when we are in a manner invited by a friendly Power to review the 21 months' history of the conflict, we find no occasion to abate that confidence through which, in an alternation of victories and defeats, as is the appointed incident of war, the land and naval force of the U. S. have steadily advanced, reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife had actually begun, and even before it was seriously apprehened. * * *

Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys has only to refer to the statute books of Congress and the executive ordinances to learn that the national activity has hitherto been and yet is as efficient as that of any other nation, whatever its form of government ever was, under circumstances of equally grave import to its peace, safety and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere out of the immediate field of the insurrection in favor of foreign intervention, or mediation, or arbitration, or of compromise, with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise. At the same time it is manifest to the world that our resources are yet abundant and our credit adequate to the existing emergency.

What Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys suggests is that this Government shall appoint commissioners to meet on neutral ground commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and the South now mutually cast on each other, its conferences would be engaged with discussions of the interests which divide them. He assumes, further, that the commissioners would seek, by means of well ordered and profound deliberations, whether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of a common existence, the ties of every kind which have made of the North and the South one whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. The suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor of the French, in the earnestness of his benevolent desire for the restoration of peace, a feasible one.

But when Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys shall come to review it in the light in which it must necessarily be examined in this country, I think, he can hardly fail to perceive that it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that, while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussions with the insurgents upon the questions whether the authority shall not be renounced and whether that country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by ever increasing anarchy. If it were possible for the Government of the U. S. to compromise the nation [illegible] so far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be attained by them. The commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or that it shall be voluntarily dissolved, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled, to abide at last the fortunes of the war.

The Government has not shut our knowledge of the present temper, any more than of the past purposes, of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded, at this moment, by any arguments which a national commissioner could offer, to forego the ambition that has impelled them to the disloyal position they are occupying. Any commissioner who shall be appointed by those actors, or through their dictation or influence, must enter the conference imbued with the spirit, and pledged to the personal fortunes of the insurgent chiefs. The loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this movement on the condition of the maintenance of the Union must necessarily be rejected.

On the other hand, as I have already intimated this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation under the most solemn of all political sanctions; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to doubt that peace, proposed at the cost of dissolution, would be immediately, universally and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that European statesmen make if they suppose this people are demoralized. Whatever, in case of an insurrection, the people of France, or Great Britain, or Switzerland, or the Netherlands would do to save their national existence, no matter how the strife might be regarded by a great foreign nation, just or unjust, and certainly no less, the people of the U. S. will do if necessary, to save for the common benefit of the region which is bounded by the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and by the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Mexico, together with the free and common navigation of the Rio Grande, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac and other national highways by which this land, which to them is at once a land of inheritance and a land of promise, is opened and watered.

Even if the agents of the American people, thus exercising their power, should, through fear or faction, fall below this height of national virtue, they would be speedily, yet constitutionally, replaced by others of sterner character and patriotism. * * * *

It is true indeed, that peace must come sometime, and that conferences must attend it, they are not allowed to precede the pacification. There is, however, a better form for such conferences than the one which M. Drouyn de L'Huys suggests. The latter would be probably in derogation of the Constitution of the U. S., and would carry no weight, because destitute of the sanction necessary to bind, either to the loyal or disloyal portions of the people. On the other hand, the Congress of the U. S. furnishes a constitutional forum for debate between the alienated parties. There is a preponderating argument in favor of the Congressional form or conference over that which is suggested by Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys, viz: that, while accession to the latter would bring the Government into concurrence with the insurgents in disregarding and setting aside an important part of the Constitution of the U. S., and it would be of pernicious example; the Congressional conference, on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument, which must continue through future ages the sheet anchor of the republic.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

From the Daily (Raleigh) Progress.

This world is not all base. There are yet a few sunny spots on the blackness that covers the surface of all sublunary things. We hear now and then of a tanner who sells his leather at a dollar a pound, of another who makes shoes at four or five dollars a pair—of a woman, jewel of the earth, who sells her jewels and wardrobe for the benefit of the poor soldier. These are exceptions to the rule and honest men will revere their names and angels will record their sacred devotion to a noble cause. This however is not all. We have a more shining example of patriotism and disinterested benevolence than all these we have named—we mean a man who sells meal to the families of soldiers for *one dollar* a bushel. We don't know the man's name, but he stood in our presence on Monday last, and, though we don't know his name, we'll wager a dukedom that he's as honest as the day is long and that he does sell meal, as he said, for one dollar a bushel. On enquiry he told us that he was never for the war until Lincoln's proclamation, calling upon North Carolina for troops was issued, but he became a war man then and has been one ever since, and he thought the best way he could promote the cause of the Confederacy was to sell the families of soldiers corn and meal for *one dollar* a bushel, and that he should continue to furnish them at that as long as he had any. Here is a war man; a man that sustains the cause and stands up to the Government, and whatever may be the issue of this unfortunate struggle the historian will give his name a place on the scroll of fame and posterity will honor him.

But we have other notable characters that we would pass over if we could, but we cannot. We mean the extortioner—the Shylock who withholds bread from his brother, and who would starve the people and sink the cause of the Confederacy to increase his gains. We learn there are such in this county—in fact their names have been given to us;—men who we are told, have hundreds and thousands of barrels of corn housed and who refuse to sell to anybody at any price. These statements come to us through responsible men and as soon as our informants or other responsible persons will furnish us written statements of the facts we shall publish the names of these citizens of the county of Wake that are holding grain when the poor are almost starving for bread.

A man comes home from the army to his destitute wife and children, his own scanty pay through the negligence of officials more the behind, and finds them in a starving condition. He sees for himself that the barn of his wealthy neighbor is filled with corn but he refuses to give or sell, and the kind offices of county committees having been absorbed in speculation and selfishness, the man sees that if he leaves his family he leaves them to almost certain starvation; and he resolves to desert, to skulk and to look after them. We all admit that he does wrong, but then we must admit that the temptation is strong—a temptation too that appeals to all the fine feelings of a man's nature, connubial and parental affections. The deserter is, however, finally arrested, tried and shot. His family is left to beggary, starvation and disgrace, but the wealthy man who hoarded up his corn when the wife and little ones of the unfortunate soldier cried for bread—the owner of twenty or more niggers—still lives and breathes and is accounted a good, loyal citizen, and a christian man. Oh hypocrisy, oh treachery, oh treason. The history of this war will develope more of selfish meanness, more of sordid lust for gain and more hell-deserving hypocrisy, than a century of peace. The sleek, well fed and well clothed speculators, extortioners and Shylocks of the land may withhold their meat and bread and other fat things now but we can promise them that there is a fearful day of reckoning in store for them, and it may not be far distant.

Yankee care for the Negro.—A Vermont officer, an abolitionist, writes a letter, of which the Troy Whig publishes an extract. He says: "The war is becoming unpopular (I must not say how much) in the army. It is believed the army cannot be filled by drafting * * * and the army is nearly all Democrats, made so by the present Administration. The men will never fight with negroes. Many regiments that I know will not even allow one to cook, drive team, or live in camp. They are more abused now by the officers and men than they were in slavery, for now every white is master, and, Republicans and Democrats alike, if they will not mind, tie them up to trees and whip them. Never, never, will the men fight side by side with the

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH.—"Government," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post, "is in the receipt of advices from various sections of the country, which show that the Copperheads are exceedingly busy. This is especially true of two or three Western States and of New York city. While the Government will act with great caution, it will not submit to any willful interference with its rights on the part of the Copperheads."

The Post publishes a circular, signed by Augusta Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden, Geo. T. Curtis, Sidney E. Morse, and others, directed to the editor of that paper, inviting him to a consultation at a specified time and place for the diffusion of political knowledge. Twenty-four gentlemen, representing the wealth and talent of the city, were present. James Brooks made a speech urging the importance of the universal education of the people in the political issues of the times. Tilden and Curtis spoke, the former saying "unless it be by revolution," there was no other way to redeem the country: the latter urged that every thing must be done to overthrow the Republican party, the organization to be permanent and extend to other cities.

John Van Buren, in a speech before the Democratic Union Association of N. York, in view of the determination of the seceded States not to return to the Union said: "Our friends (the Democrats) in Illinois, who propose to hold a convention, will find their hardest task, because the South is determined not to return; and until their armies have power to resist and put us down, this war must go on, and those who would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the torrent."

PURCHASE OF COTTON AND TOBACCO BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We have obtained the following statement of the purchases of cotton already made by the several agents of the Government, up to the date of their last reports:

Mississippi,	38,212 bales cot'g	$1,687,159	99
Alabama,	21,845 " "	1,735,058	91
Georgia,	6,281 " "	499,172	88
S. Carolina,	2,446 " "	252,790	27
Arkansas,	1,028 " "	100,218	52
Total,	69,493 bales, cot'g	$4,474,400	57

Of the above amount, so far as the reports of agents show, $48,026 76 have been paid in cash, and the remainder in bonds. No reports from Louisiana, Texas and Florida have yet been received, and no reports from any of the agents for the month of December have reached the office in Richmond, but it is estimated from letters received, that not less than 250,000 bales, including the number in the above statement, have up to this time, been already purchased for the use of the Government.

The average price paid on the purchases reported is about 13½ cents per pound, varying in different States, the average being lowest in Mississippi and Arkansas. The prices to be paid hereafter will be, without doubt, considerably higher.

Two forms of cotton certificates have been issued, one proposing to deliver the cotton to the holder at a fixed price after the declaration of peace, and the other authorizing him, at an agreed price, to export the cotton, at any time, from the Confederate States to any neutral port, on complying with the requisitions of the law. Certificates of the former class, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, have already been transmitted to the depository of the Confederate States at Liverpool.

No purchases of tobacco, under the act of April 21st, have been made until very recently. A beginning, however, has, at length, been made, and one hundred and twenty-eight hogsheads, costing $38,970 17, have been purchased.—*Examiner.*

THE NAME "YANKEE."

The author of the new work, "The Campaign from Texas to Maryland," is a Prencher. From ibs book, the Richmond Whig copies the following reasons for calling our enemies "Yankees," and we copy it somewhat for its truths and somewhat for its humor. It is as rich as a Pope's Bull of Excommunication :—

"Yankee: The popular name for the citizens of New England. This is what Webster says it means—and this is what we want—a name for the people of New England. And, as their history is well known to the civilized world, the whole world will understand us, and we will understand ourselves, when we call them Yankees. It is the only name or word in the English or any other language, living or dead, that can be applied with full scope and force. It extends to all their ten thousand schemes of deception and fraud, and comprehends their every act of lying and stealing, from the days of Washington till the present hour, in all their political, legislative, executive, commercial, civil, moral, literary, sacred, profane, theological and diabolical history.

"The word has ever been used in contemptuous ridicule of their conduct towards each other, and their dealings with the rest of the world. And there is no other word in all the range of human learning, which will convey to the mind of every man, both in Europe and America, in Africa and the Islands of the Sea, so many, and correct traits of character, as the word Yankee, when applied to the Yankee.—And thus applied, it means meddlesome, impudent, insolent, pompous, boastful, unkind, ungrateful, unjust, knavish, false, deceitful, cowardly, swindling, thieving, robbing, brutal and murderous.

"With this name we involuntarily associate the story of the Clock Peddler who stole the lead-lady's counterpane off of her own bed, and then sold it to her—then came made of Birch-bark, wooden hams, pine-top medicines, chalk milk and wooden nutmegs. It carries us back to days of yore, and enables us to look of the different phases of society, from the time they burst old women for witches to the days of the inauguration of the "woman's rights organization," Bobbinet, the style of dress worn by Puritans in beautiful contrast with the last age, that pure, they refuse to [illegible]

"This Yankee coinery has given birth to Socialism, mormonism, Millerism, Spiritualism and Abolitionism, with many other Devilish whims too numerous to mention. And, as there is one word that will express all these and a hundred more, I prefer to use that word, and thereby say all that can be said on this subject—the man is a Yankee. And we will call them Yankees in spite of [illegible] and whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding."

DIED,

On the 10th inst., ARTHUR PATTERSON, son of H. D. and Lizzie J. Lott, aged four years, one month and one day.

"The God who reigns in worlds above,
In mercy gave their precious child,
In mercy still, and gracious love,
Takes back the gift ere sin defiled."

In this place, on Monday last, ISAAC S. LASH, after a protracted illness, aged 63 years.

In Dalton, Ga., on the 2d December last, Mrs. Dr. CHARLES GORDON, (daughter of the late John Henry Bitting) aged 21 years.

New Advertisements

NOTICE.

ALL persons belonging to my Company are hereby ordered to report at HIGH POINT, by 5 o'clock, p. m., on Monday next, March 2nd, with three days cooked rations.

All who fail to obey this order will be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly.

H. C. WHEELER,
Commanding Co. G, 2nd. N. C. Battalion.

Headquarters, Department N. C., }
GOLDSBORO' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863. }

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: Absolute pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M., }
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863. }

Each newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No. 5, once a week for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H. MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

"Board of Sustenance"

THE members of the "Board of Sustenance" of this county, are requested to meet at the Court-house, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. Each member will please prepare a statement of the number of families in his District that now are or have been drawing supplies from the County; their names, how many persons compose the family, the quantity that has been furnished them, and their average allowance per month, &c.

It is very desirable that every one of the Board shall attend, and furnish such a statement, that if possible the action of the different Agents may be made as uniform as practicable.

R. A. VOGLER,
President of Board of Sustenance.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 18, 1863. 42-2t.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS that may be delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $5 00 each.

[illegible] pay as much as a dollar for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.
Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m-pd.

North Carolina Bonds

CAN be procured by applying at the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem. Feb. 20,—42-4t

NOTICE.

AS Administrator of the late Capt. J. W. Atwood, I will sell on FRIDAY the 27th inst., to the highest bidder, at the house of the widow of the late Wm. F. Atwood, TWO TWO HORSE PLOWS, ONE TWO-HORSE HARROW, A WHEAT FAN, A NEW SET OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, TWO BUREAUS, ONE WARD-ROBE and SEVERAL STACKS OF GOOD HAY.

A credit of six months will be given.

C. L. BANNER, Adm.
Feb. 12th, 1863. 41—3t

FOR SALE

A LOT of [illegible] and [illegible], suitable for [illegible], Hats, &c. Call soon, as it will sell quick.

W. F. ATWOOD.
Salem, Feb. 18, 1863.

WANTED

TWO BLACKSMITHS. Apply to [illegible]
Blue Pilot, on the [illegible] N. C.
Jan 16, Dch. L. L. & R. R. SIMMS.

1,500 Yankees Wanted!

[illegible] Feb. 18, 1863. J. & M. H. PIERCE.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the proclamation issued by the terms of the Proclamation issued by the 1st day of January, 1863, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have availed themselves of the special provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, extending the time limited in said proclamation to the 10th day of March next. And all such persons are hereby notified, who shall have returned to their several corps by that day, will not be punished for their past delinquencies. To those who shall not have so returned, nothing will be remitted except the several penalties of the military law.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. RANSOM, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring on your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS, indeed, I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen. Coon Skins from 10 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum,
against
William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H.

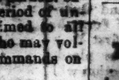
In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41-6t. fee $5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BY virtue of a deed of Trust, to me executed by C. P. Zigler, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 3rd day of March next, THREE VALUABLE LOTS IN WINSTON, *with all the improvements thereon.*

The Lots all join, and front on Main street, and are bounded on the South by the Plank Road.—There are two good dwelling houses on the premises, containing eleven rooms, with a Store and counting rooms, basement and cellar, stable and stalls, and all necessary out buildings; an excellent well of water, and one of the best Gardens in this section.

This property is situated within 150 feet of the Court-house Square.

Any person wishing a good business stand and desirable private residence would do well to attend, as such property is not often in market.

☞ A short credit will be given if desired.

J. MASTEN, Trustee.
Jan. 20, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 39-1y

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of
150 [illegible] Calomel,
25 lbs. Gum Camphor,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz. Extract Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
12 Reams Odontological Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
20 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
1250 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARRISH & WADDILL,
Dec. 5,—31-3m. Main Street, Danville, Va.

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO man, about 40 years of age, who [illegible] farming and will work without [illegible]. A liberal price will be paid.

R. G. ANDERSON,
Feb. 6, 1863.—40 2w. Bellemeade, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

THE HOUSE AND LOT in Salem [illegible]. The improvements on the [illegible] consist of a four-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a [illegible] Shop. Apply to J. A. MOCKBEE or to the subscriber, P. MICKEY.
39-tf

FOR THE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D D, who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, over 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only serious thoughts of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermerried with —— —— and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Dec. 25, 1862. 35:6w

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

Unexampled Success!

BACK NUMBERS FOR THE NEW SERIES EXHAUSTED.

PRIZE STORY!

THE proprietor of the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE announces that in consequence of the first numbers of the new series being exhausted, and in order that new subscribers may begin with the commencement of a NEW STORY, "Belmont" being concluded in No. 5 Jan. 31, on the PRIZE STORY of

THE RANDOLPHS OF RANDOLPH HALL,

BY MISS SERENA A. NIXER, OF COVINGTON, GA.,

will be commenced in No. 6, Feb. 7th, and all subscriptions received at the office on and after the 24th of January, will be entered on the books and commence with the Prize Story.

TERMS:

For one year, $3 00 | For six months $2 00
For three months, 1 00 | Single Copies, 10 cts.

☞ Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, two dollars each, for six months, one dollar each.

Address, JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

☞ Winston Sentinel copy three times and send account to this office. 49:3tpd

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $4 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $8 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

J. L. PENNINGTON, Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. Is independent in all things, belongs to no ring, is a live newspaper.

☞ No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before publishing, and will contain the SESSION DEBATES. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the earliest mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock, p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS.

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months $2,50; 3 months $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square, 1 day $0.50 | 1 square, 6 days $1.50
1 do 2 days 0.75 | 1 do 1 week 1.75
1 do 3 days 1.00 | 1 do 2 weeks 3.00
1 do 4 days 1.25 | 1 do 1 month 5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, 4 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KERHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1 EXTRA FLOWING,
BLACK,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for cash, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country, at the Salem Drug Store.

PAINTS. PAINTS!! PAINTS!!!

Leaden Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litharge,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Dry Black,
Vermillion
Paris Ground in Oil.
Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861.

☞ A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Busby — R. W. Stephens
Spencer Boyden — Mrs. Martha Howard
Thos. M. Brown — Miss H. E. Hauser
Miss Lucy Lindsay — Thomas Price
Miss Rebecca Davis — Mrs. Standford
Smith Hastings — Robertson
Miss Ella Crosby — Miss Sarah Story
Mattie Hairston — " Fanny H Tomas

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters must be paid.

O. A. KERHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., December 31st, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1. A Voice from Heaven, 4 pages
" 2. Acts, Part I. Of, 4 "
" 3. Self-Dedication to God, 4 "
" 4. Private Devotion, 4 "
" 5. The All-Sufficiency of Christ, 4 "
" 6. The Act of Faith, 4 "
" 7. Motives to Holy Piety, 4 "
" 8. The Spiritual, 4 "
" 9. Domestic Sin, by N. Hall, 32 "
" 10. Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Mat. Joseph M. Ashmore, 8 "
" 11. Are You Prepared! 4 "
" 12. Prepare to Meet Thy God, 4 "
" 13. An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, 4 "
" 14. Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 4 "
" 15. The Soldier, 8 "
" 16. Eddy Boal—Is It Safe? 16 "
" 17. The New Year, 4 "
" 18. A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, 8 "
" 19. The Great Gathering, 4 "
" 20. Lovest Thou Me? 4 "
" 21. Individual Effort, 8 "
" 22. The French Soldier, 4 "
" 23. Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 16 "
" 24. Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., 8 "
" 25. Christ's Gracious Invitation, 8 "
" 26. Are You Ready? 4 "
" 27. The Life Preserver, 4 "
" 28. The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, 4 "
" 29. "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., 4 "
" 30. Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., 8 "
" 31. The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., 4 "
" 32. Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., 8 "
" 33. Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, 4 "
" 34. Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., 4 "
" 35. "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
" 36. What wait thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
"Hymns for the Camp," 128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other are sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW,

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation, solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important at this time, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisements are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Desire Or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 28th Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty, or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. W. AVERY,
Com'dg 28th Regiment, N. C. T.

Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants, Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds, Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas, Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits, Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments, Appearance Bonds,
Writs, Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas, Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets, Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets, Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment, Ven Ex.
Marriage License. &c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Roper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dudgeins.
4	Shepperd Prather, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	O B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Speach.
13	Henry Olinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Oristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Langenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Monk, J F Speach, W W Thornton.
22	George Butler, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	B Gray, B A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Buell, Peter Fetzer, C B Rominger.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillian, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spangler, Watts Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Beaver, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shoupe, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stypp, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Boston Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	S Leinbach, H Beckle, James Grim.
47	T F Keahle, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Drews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, D A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Poole.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective districts. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 29-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

Counties.	White persons.	Free colored persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Alamance	7,966	401	2,044	10,411
Alexander	3,966	48	664	4,678
Anson	6,426	115	2,284	8,825
Alleghany	2,257	12	201	2,470
Ashe	7,423	149	1,211	8,783
Beaufort	6,177	1,021	5,172	12,370
Bertie	6,005	979	8,156	15,140
Bladen	4,331	118	2,247	6,696
Brunswick	4,445	305	1,766	6,516
Buncombe	10,262	199	1,193	11,654
Burke	6,247	277	1,277	7,801
Cabarrus	7,402	359	2,956	10,717
Caldwell	6,207	144	1,082	7,433
Camden	2,040	276	2127	4,443
Carteret	4,064	159	1060	5,283
Caswell	6,591	479	2,058	9,128
Catawba	9,033	88	1664	10,785
Chatham	12,556	564	6,245	19,365
Cherokee	3,609	38	513	3,160
Chowan	2,978	151	3,713	6,842
Cleaveland	10,103	100	2,181	12,384
Columbus	3,779	233	2,333	6,345
Craven	8,796	1268	6,190	16,254
Cumberland	9,661	578	5,830	16,069
Currituck	4,671	221	1,304	6,196
Davidson	13,578	147	3,077	16,802
Davie	6,101	101	2,268	8,470
Duplin	8,295	374	7,116	15,785
Edgecombe	6,850	368	10,103	17,321
Forsyth	10,719	211	1,764	12,694
Franklin	6,490	551	7,079	14,120
Gaston	7,009	109	2,299	9,417
Gates	4,126	269	3,949	8,344
Granville	11,189	1121	11,054	23,364
Greene	2,936	182	2,947	6,065
Guilford	16,730	639	5,542	22,911
Halifax	6,542	2469	10,090	19,101
Harnett	5,351	104	2,504	7,959
Haywood	5,486		213	5,699
Henderson	3,091	85	1,287	4,463
Hertford	3,948	1111	4,465	9,524
Hyde	4,629	969	4,799	10,397
Iredell	11,141	39	4,177	15,357
Jackson	5,241	5	324	5,570
Johnston	10,548	198	4,214	14,960
Jones	2,210	107	3,113	5,430
Lenoir	4,003	177	2,431	6,611
Lincoln	6,000	80	2,115	8,195
Macon	5,370	175	513	6,058
Madison	5,093	2	213	5,308
Martin	3,438	1451	4,998	9,887
McDowell	3,542	213	1,256	5,011
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6,541	17,474
Montgomery	5,761	45	1,823	7,629
Moore	8,795	134	2,218	11,147
Nash	9,219	1239	6,981	17,439
New Hanover	10,317	1405	10,268	21,990
Northampton	5,912	236	8,275	14,423
Onslow	5,196	159	3,455	8,810
Orange	11,318	523	5,160	16,991
Pasquotank	4,473	1439	6,039	11,951
Perquimans	3,967	293	4,009	8,269
Person	5,739	318	3,102	9,159
Pitt	7,490	727	9,472	17,689
Polk	3,317	108	630	4,055
Randolph	14,768	340	2,845	17,953
Richmond	5,911	345	2,463	8,719
Robeson	8,584	1450	5,446	15,480
Rockingham	10,031	407	3,318	13,756
Rowan	10,523	135	3,923	14,581
Rutherford	9,009	169	2,391	11,569
Sampson	9,106	489	7,069	16,664
Stanly	3,590	43	1,153	4,786
Stokes	7,347	86	2,029	10,462
Surry	9,943	181	1,246	11,370
Tyrrell	2,303	142	1,627	4,072
Union	8,903	53	2,340	11,296
Wake	18,470	1494	10,734	30,698
Warren	4,922	405	10,601	15,928
Washington	3,506	205	4,662	8,373
Watauga	4,771	93	194	5,058
Wayne	8,723	774	5,651	15,148
Wilkes	13,220	321	1,939	15,480
Wilson	5,914	230	3,730	9,750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1,433	10,711
Yancey	8,239	64	389	8,692
	631,489	30,697	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 14 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 4 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. For any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the estate. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond. claim to be proved as in the other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, and bounty of that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 52-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three mos. and send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of Piles of every description. The proprietor has been afflicted for years with the Piles, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the worst case seldom fails of a cure.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. G. DOUTHIT, Greensville, and Wm. H. Swaim, Salisbury.

Salem April 25th, 1862. L. V. BLUM.